MADRAS COURIER

VOLUME XI. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 13th. 1795. | NUMBER 501.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to Publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such orders and resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary*

THEATRE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Instant,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

THE TRAGEDY

THE FAIR PENITENT.

WITH THE FARCE OF

LETHE,

Boxes and Pit 3 Pags. Gallery 2 Pas.

TONTINE FOR THREE YEARS.

THE Committee to the TONTINE for three Years, have SIX THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED Star Pagodas, to Lend on approved Security.

The Rate of Interest will be Moderate, Apply to—

JOHN HUNTER,
Secretary.

Messrs. Waddel, Stewart, and Rannie.

HAVE FOR SALE,

THE following Articles, in high Preservation.

VIZ.

PICKLES, Oil, Catchup, and Sauces,
A few HAMS, and Pine Cheeses,
HARNESS's for four, two, and Single Horses, with Saddles and Bridles Complete,
CARRIAGE WHEELS &c.
BRANDY in CASKS and Bottles.
OLD MADIERA, in Pipes [illegible] les
ALE and PORTER in H[illegible] s Butts,
[illegible] Dozen,
LONG CLOTH, [illegible] Ladies
Neck and Pocket Handkerch[illegible]
A CAPITAL ORGAN by [illegible] Puy.
Fort St. George, 1[illegible] May, 1795.

Mr. Armstrong,

At his Godown near the North Gate, Fort St. George,

HAS made and drawn off, ONE THOUSAND GALLONS, of VERY EXCELLENT—

Rum Shrub,

And which he has for sale, at the moderate rate of Two Pagodas the Gallon; in Quart Bottles, at Six and a half Pagodas the dozen; and in Pint Bottles, at Three and a half Pagodas the dozen.

ALSO.

Stockdale's, and Brown and Whitford's best ENGLISH CLARET, at Ten Pagodas the dozen.

Fine ALE and PORTER, in Bottles, at Two Pagodas the dozen,

And fine ALE in Casks, at Fourteen Pagodas the Cask.

LIKEWISE,

Round black HATTS, at the following prices,

First sort, - -	2½ Pags.
Second ditto, -	2 do.
Third ditto, -	1½ do.

FREIGHT.

THE SHIP YARMOUTH CAPT. THOMSON, will Sail for Calcutta in three Days for certain, for FREIGHT apply to Messrs. F. Lautour and Co.

Madras 12th May, 1795

STABLING.

TO be Let on moderate terms, a compact four-stalled Stable, with standing for a Carriage.

Enquire of Mr. Urquhart, at the Courier Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
BY BROWN AND ASHTON.

A VERY ELEGANT BENGAL PALANKEEN-with Chair, Europe Bed, Plated Mouldings &c.

BROWN AND ASHTON,

EXPECT in a few days, a consignment of the Newest Fashioned Bandy Harnesses from Calcutta.

Commission Sales.

BY MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON.

THE following Articles recently imported, and in the highest preservation. viz.
RED PORT—of a superior quality.
RUM and BRANDY SHRUB,
CHERRY AND RASPBERRY BRANDY,
PERRY and other Wines,
CASES of FISH SAUCE, complete, of six and four Bottles in a Case.
HAIR POWDER, in Lotts of three Pounds, at 1 Pagoda each Lott.
SHOT in Bags, at two Pagodas per Bag.
GLASS WARE—Consisting of Branched Wall Shades, with Engraved Stars, Cut Drop's and Plated Furniture.
SLIDING ITALIAN SHADES,
WINE AND WATER GLASSES—with round and square feet.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, Have also for Sale, an Elegant and superbly-finished, new—

MEHANNA PALANKEEN.

NEW PUBLICATION.

On the 25th ultimo' was published,

A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS, SONGS, &c.

BY AN OFFICER.

CONTENTS.

AN ADDRESS to the Public,
The Indian Campaign,
A Bow Wow Song,
Verses written during a severe Illness at Warriore;
A Song on the Institution of the Roving Club, at Tanjore,
The manner of Spending a Day in Bengal,
A New Song,
Lines addressed to Lieutenant A——ne, of the Bengal Establishment, since deceased,
Two Poetical Letters descriptive of Camp &c. at Sheveram, Review, &c.

A List of the Subscribers is Printed at the end of the Work.

Subscriptions at Two Pagodas, received by Messrs Brawn and Ashton, Circulating Library Fort St. George: and by Mr. Joseph Cooper, Printer and Librarian, Calcutta.

TO BE HAD,

AT THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

THE INDIAN ALMANAC,

FOR 1795.

With the Signals for the Ships in the Offing,

PRICE TWO PAGODAS.

ALSO,

RULES and REGULATIONS, for the Formations, Field Exercise, and Movements of his Majesty's Forces, as directed to be practised by the Army on the Establishment, in the General Orders of the 20th August, 1794.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
BY BROWN AND ASHTON,

A QUANTITY of very fine light bodied Ale, at 1¾ Pagodas per Dozen, in Lots of 6 Dozen, 2 Pagodas per Dozen, will be charged if a less Quantity than 6 Dozen is taken.

Brown and Ashton, have also some English Claret, from the House of Brown and Whiteford, of a superior Quality, and which they can recommend of the first Quality in the Settlement, at 11 Pagodas per Dozen.

For Sale on Commission,
BY BROWN AND ASHTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE MAYOR'S COURT.

A QUANTITY of Bengal Table Cloths, 5 Covits by 5, 5 by 10, and 5 by 15, with Napkins to match.
A Quantity of Bilsa Tobacca, for Hooka's,
Gin in large Case at at 6½ Pagodas, per Case.
Gin in small Case at 3½ ditto,
Cases of Pickless assorted in the highest Perfection at 7 Pagodas each.
Fish Sauces, of all sorts,
Mustard, in Pound and half Pound Bottles,
A Quantity of scarce and valuable Charts,
Some Carricatures,
Superfine Hyson and Souchong Tea,
Sugar Candy of the first Quality,
Brown and white Naukeen,

AND

A variety of all kinds of Europe Articles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. WILLIAM ORR, and MR. MICHAEL JERVIS, beg leave to Inform the Public, that upon the 1st of May next, their Copartnership will commence;—When they intend carrying on the Business of Agency here, under the Firm of

ORR and JERVIS.

Signed { WILLIAM ORR'
M. L. JERVIS.

Calcutta: April 20th, 1795.

A CARD.

IT's particularly requested, that those Gentlemen, who are SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, will on a change of Station, favor the EDITOR with their subsequent Address, in order to the Paper's being duly and regularly forwarded to them.

MADRAS COURIER.

THE PUBLIC are respectfuly informed that in consequence of a new Arrangement which has been made for the Management of the MADRAS COURIER PRESS, all Advertisements which may be intended for Insertion in the Courier, or order which may relate to the same, will in future be received by Mr. JOHN HUNTER, at the BRITISH BANK, who has undertaken the AGENCY, and will pay every necessary attention to the Business of that Press.

Fort St. George: 1st May, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN DE LETANG has the honor to inform his Friends and the Public, that the Treatise on Farriery formerly advertised, which he is about to publish, is in the Press, and will be ready for delivery in the course of next Month. As Captain Deletang purposes to have a List of Subscribers prefixed to the Work, and Copies printed for them only, he requests those Gentlemen, who may wish to favor him with their Names, will be pleased to signify the same by a Line addressed to any of the undermentioned Gentlemen, or Houses.

Messrs. Brown & Ashton,	Fort St. George,
Messrs. Dring, Cleland, & Co.	Calcutta.
Mr. Chinnery,	Cuddalore,
Colonel D'Espinasse,	Tranquebar,
Captain Gay,	Negapatam,
Captain Deletang,	Pondicherry,
Messrs. Wadel, & Co.	Tritchinopoly,
Mr. Hope,	Tanjore,
Mr. Peirce,	Kistnagherry,
Lieut. Walker,	Arcot,
Messrs. Alexander & Britain,	Masuliapatam,

Pondicherry:—April 25th, 1795.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, finding that their LOTTERY, SCHEME for the two last Years was generally approved, have determined to continue the same SCHEME for the present Year—Their NEW TICKETS are ready for Sale at their Office, in the Exchange, and the Drawing will commence on the First July, next.

Madras February 20th 1795.

P. M. GASSIN,
Sec. to the Committee.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.
FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

Star Pagodas 100,000,

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
2 Prizes of . .	2500 each	5000
4 Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8 Ditto, ..	500	4000
18 Ditto, . .	250	4500
40 Ditto, . .	100	4000
80 Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950 Ditto, . .	20	59,000
1 Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1 Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000
3105 Prizes		
6895 Blanks		
10000 Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
At their Rooms, in the North Street,
FORT ST. GEORGE.
ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 15th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock.

A Quantity of the following Articles, viz.
MADEIRA—in Bottles.
FRENCH CLARET—of an Excellent Quality.
BRANDY—In Casks and Bottles.
WEST INDIA RUM.
GIN—in Cases.
BATAVIA ARRACK—In Leaguers.

ALSO,

Will be Sold on the same Day,
A Quantity of PUNJAM CLOTH.
GENTOO CLOTHS.
A TABLE CLOCK.
Two very Capital Manogany, DINING TABLES.
Also a few Chests of fine HYSON TEA Received by the last Ships from China.

AND,

A Quantity of Bengal Salt Petre, two Bags in a Lott.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENON,
A SMALL QUANTITY
OF
BAFATEES,
AND OTHER
Chittagong Goods,
AND
VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

To be Sold by public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT THE SEA GATE,
On Friday next, the 15th Instant,
At Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon,
ABOUT
ONE HUNDRED CASKS
OF
Bengal Beef and Pork,
It has very been lately put up. and is in very excellent condition.

By Order of the Executors of the late NAGAPAH CHITTY, Deceased.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On SATURDAY next, the 16th Instant,
At 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
A FEW PIPES
OF
Old Madeira Wine,
That has been eight years in the settlement,
LIKEWISE,
A QUANTITY IN BOTTLES,
Of the same Quality.
Musters may be had at the Auction-room.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
At his Rooms,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On SATURDAY next, the 16th Instant,
At Twelve o'Clock,
A large Bay Carriage Horse,
Six Years old, and well broke in,
LIKEWISE,
A Mare, Bandy, and Harness,
COMPLETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

THE Bombay Courier of the 4th of April laft, mentions operations of *Surgery* as being practifed by the *Hindu's*; and as that fettlement is by far the moft advantageoufly fituated for adequate enquiries into their manners and cuftoms, by its vicinity to the Mahratta States, it may be ufeful to his views to tell him what we have remarked here.

Amongft the natives, Surgery is not a diftinct profeffion, although fuch branches of it, as appear to them practicable, are in fome degree provided for by cuftom, which obliges the POT-MAKER to be BONE-SETTER, the BARBER to drefs Sores, and apply Leeches for Bloodletting, the BASKET-MAKER to trim and heal the *Nofe* and *Ears* of thofe torn by *Jewels*, &c.

In the TAMUL Tongue, the Bafket maker is called *K oravar*, which allowing for difference of dialect, may be what he calls the caft of *Koomo's*.

The operation of repairing the Nofe, by bringing down the fcalp of the forehead being, as I underftand, practifed here in the fame manner as his Correfpondent has defcribed; but fo great a number of *fufferers* in the late War with *Tippoo* have become objects of this operation, that it is not the Bafket-makers, *alone*, but *every body* who will undertake it, that is employed; and it is probable from the experience we have had of the MYSOREAN, that cutting off the *Nofe* has been introduced from Tauran and the North.

Dr. Thunberg mentions a cafe of *Stone* in the Bladder in a Native of *Batavia*, but I have never known an Indian complain of this difeafe—Here the *Cataract* is couched very dexteroufly with a triangular Copper Probe, by Arabians. the Piles ftranguled by making a ligature, are extracted by other defcriptions of Muffelmen, and poffibly the *Lithotomy* which he mentions, may be traced to the fame fource; fince it is admitted that the *Caliphs* were diftinguifhed *Patrons* of the Arts and Sciences of *Greece*.

I am,

SIR,

Your moft obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
May 10th, 1795.

GENEVESE REVOLUTION.

GENEVA,—*Aug.* 22.

A PAPER has lately been publifhed here, in which the Revolutionary Tribunal renders an account of its operations to its Conftituents, and informs them of their termination. This production is extremely curious: it lays open without any referve the whole aim of the Revolution, and fhews what it will be, whitherfoever it may find its way. The following is a literal copy.

" *Equality, Liberty, Independence.*

" REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

" Revolutionary Citizens,

The Tribunal you eftablifhed to do juftice to the people on their enemies, has at lenght terminated its labours: it had now to difcharge an effential duty, that of fubmitting to you an account of its operations.

" Engaged in fo arduous a tafk, the Members of the Tribunal have had for a bafis no rule whatever, no particular law, no organization; and notwithftanding when they entered on their functions, they found on the books of the gaoler more than 400 prifoners. They accordingly began by eftablifhing the offences which were to be fubmitted to their judgment: and thefe they divided into the feven following claffes:

I.—The refolution for the guarantee, and of confequence, for the entry of foreign troops.

II.—The armaments againft the patriots, both in the city and territory.

III.—The machinations againft the eftablifhment of Equality and Liberty.

IV.—The machinations againft the independence of the Republic.

V.—The manœuvres known under the title of ftock-jobbing, by which the public credit has been injured, feveral families ruined, and the State embroiled with the French Republic.

VI.—The manœuvres practifed on our neighbours and allies, the Swifs, to engage them to break the alliance. And—

VII.—The manœuvres fet on foot to corrupt the public morals.

" The accufed have all of them been examined by the Revolutiory Tribunal, as well by public and private interrogations, as by precepts taken. The following is the total amount of the fentences pronounced, the detailed lift of which, with the names, will be printed and publifhed at the end of this report:

" Thirty-feven fentenced to death, 26 of whom are in a ftate of outlawry.

" Ninety-four fentenced to perpetual banifhment, 28 of whom have not appeared before the Tribunal,

" Four fentenced to exile of a fhorter or longer duration.

" Two hundred and fixty four fentenced to domeftic confinement for a longer or fhorter period.

" Three fentenced to perpetual imprifonment in the Maifon de Force

" Seven fentenced to imprifonment in the fame houfe of detention for different terms.

" Three bailiffs or common ferjeants have been deprived of their pofts.

" Eighty-nine have been difmiffed.—This makes a total of 508 individnals.

" Thus are the people at length avenged; and thus is the ftruggle, which lafted for a century between the oppreffed, terminated. Independence has fuffered no outrage, liberty and equality triumph; and national juftice has for ever taken up her abede in the Republic.

" In the midft of the immenfe labours with which it has been charged, the Tribunal has not been able to pay an attention to all thofe, who, having conducted themfelves in a way contrary to liberty and equality, and were perhaps deferving of punifhment. For this purpofe, it would have been neceffary to protract the exiftence of the Tribunal a third time; but every citizen muft be fatisfied, that the leffon which has been given, as terrible as it is juft, ought to be fufficient. If, however, fuch fhould be the refult of the immediate events, that the ariftocracy, now fo completely fubjugated, fhould again dare to raife its head, that thofe who have not been tried fhould prefume to avail themfelves of that clemency, by employing any manœuvres whatever, recollect, Revolutionary Citizens, that in fuch a cafe there remains an authority capable of repreffing thefe attempts. The Revolutionary Committee has the intermediate power of punifhing them, as will appear by two claufes of the refolution by which it is conftituted. They are as follows.

' Art. 4. Section 2.—To take all meafures calculated to fecure the fuccefs of the Revolution, as well as all thofe relative to Public fecurity.

Section 5.—To propofe to the Revolutionary Societies every meafures which circumftances may call for.

" Let thofe tremble then, who may form the culpable project of impeding the progrefs of the Revolution in any manner whatever, and of thus preventing the attainment of the aim which every good citizen ought to have in view, that of making the Genevefe at length a nation of brethren.

" It becomes the Tribunal to remind the Revolutionifts, that, having been eftablifhed by them, it has never for a fingle inftant loft fight of the direct and immediate good of its conftituents. That conformably it has confidered it as a duty to attend to all the requifitions made to it in the name of Revolutionary mafs; and that thus all the operations and fentences of the Tribunal, againft which no proteft has been made, are confirmed by the tacit approbation of the Revolutionifts. The Tribunal has not neglected to provide for the means of executing the fentences it has paffed: and to the end that no doubt fhould remain on that head, declares that it has charged the Revolutionary Committee, to carry thefe fentences into execution, without abatement or refervation; to be watchful in obferving all the infractions which may be attempted, and to apply the penalty annexed to all fuch attempts. It has at the fame time enjoined the Revolutionary Committee to inveft with the fame powers the ordinary Tribunals, whenever the Revoloutionifts fhall think proper to break up the faid Committee

" Revolutionary Citizens, now that the crifis of the Revolution is paffed; now that the vengence of the people has been exercifed, the ideas of the Citizens ought to be directed to the means of fecuring the profperity of the nation. To attain this end, each citizen ought to ufe his beft endeavours to convert the Revolution itfelf to the advantange of the people. For this purpofe you have a Revolutionary authority to which this charge is entrufted: its principal duty being to determine on the reftitutions to be made by the enemies of the people and of courfe on the contributions which the country has a right to exact from every citizen proprietor. It is to make a juft application of the fums which may refult from this meafure by appropriating them to public eftablifhments, agriculture, rewards, manufactories, &c. This plan demands the concurrence of all the citizens who are well informed on any of thefe heads; and the country accordingly puts them in a ftate of requifition. Be confident, Revolutionary Citizens, in the iffue of the Revolution. Confine yourfelves at this time to the cuftomary vigilance it behoves every citizen to obferve; refume your civil duties; return to your manufactories and vocations; and fay to yourfelves, that next to the love of the country the love of induftry is your chief duty.

" Recollect that tyrants employ two principal means to enflave nations—idlenefs and corruption. Men who aim at being independent always become fo; and there can be no Republic where debauched and corrupted men are to be found. The contrary requires that in this Revolution all the virtues fhould be difplayed, and morality both public and private, prevail in all the actions of the citizens. It demands a complete regeneration; and be confident of it, Revolutionary citizens, you will in vain have brought about a Revolution to crufh ariftocracy and its vices; you will in vain have repreffed the abufes of riches, if you neglect to proclaim juftice, probity, and virtue, not by words, but by deeds and good examples, you will otherwife, fooner or later, witnefs the return of corrupters and corrupted. The Members of the Tribunal return into the clafs of the fimple citizens: in that quality they haften back with earneftnefs to their fire-fides, and unite themfelves in every particular to the Revolutionary Citizens, to defend the equality, the liberty, and the independence of the Republic.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR the whole of the Continental and Domeftic Intelligence, detailed in our Paper of this day, we are indebted to the BOMBAY COURIER, of the 4th, 11th, and 18th, and to the BOMBAY GAZETTE of the 22d April

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THE COURIER.

MADRAS—MAY 13th. 1795.

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S Ships, the LASCELLES, and the ROYAL ADMIRAL failed from Diamond Harbour, for Sauger Roads, on the 21ft ultimo—and were expected to be finally defpatched for England on the 12th inftant.

THEATRE.

On Friday evening, Goldfmith's Comedy of " *She Stoops to Conquer*;" with all its *Excentricities*, was performed at the NEW THEATRE, before a fafhionable, and confidering the extent of the Settlement, before a full Audience. The *Dramatis Perfonæ*, were thus dramatically fuftained:—

Hardcaftle,	Mr. ANSTEY,
Marlow,	Mr. JAMES DENT,
Haftings,	Mr. CASTLE,
Diggory, and *Sir Chas. Marlow*,	Mr. MACLOED,
Toney Lumpkin,	Mr. WALLACE.
Mrs. Hardcaftle,	Mr. BOSE,
Mifs Hardcaftle,	Mr. ANDREWS,
Mifs Neville,	Mr. DOVETON.

Mr. *Anftey* reprefented the good-natured, old-fafhioned, Squire; with his ftarts of Antient Times, with great Theatrical truth, fpirit, and excellence.

Mr. Dent,—a firft appearance here—feemed if we might form a judgement, from the abundant eafe which characterifed his acting, not a Stranger to the Boards—*Marlow* called *Palmer* often to mind, and in times which that favorite Performer ne'er will fee again.

Haftings—certainly not a very interefting Character in the Play, was all that the author meant him to be, in the Performance of *Mr. Caftle*.

In the trivial parts of *Diggory*, and *Sir Charles Marlow*, we have to admire the courteous difpofition of a Gentleman, who has added not a little, on all occafions, to the Stock of our limited Entertainments.

The whimfical HEIR APPARENT to better Fortune than Manners, or Education, was chaftely acted by Mr. Wallace.—But *Toney Lumpkin*, was not wanting to fix *Mr. Wallace's* Theatric Fame.

Mr. Bofe—in the arduous part of *Mrs. Hardcaftle*, gave us an additional opportunity to admire his Aptnefs to the *Duenna* line of the Drama—and no Scene could poffibly be better performed than that in the Garden, in the fifth Act.—

" *Take our Lives! but fpare what we have!*"

We know not how fufficiently to commend the whole of this excellent fcene.

Mifs Hardcaftle—was played with much *Naivete*, by *Mr. Andrews*—In the fimple Bar-Maid, or the well-educated Daughter of the generous Country Squire, we know not of the Excellency—both ftanding in fo even a fcale—which we ought moft to commend. The *Madras Stage*, has here to boaft of an Acquifition of no common kind.

Mr. Doveton—was perfectly at home in *Mifs Neville*—and if it be a Compliment to fay he *looked* the Character to a Miracle, we might add this without a thought of a contradiction to our affertion.

The Play went off without that Interruption which had been obfervable on the former Nights of Performance—owing, it is to be fuppofed, to the Performers underneath the Stage, being more perfect in their parts.—But to whatever it may be attributed, it certainly added much to the amufement of the Night.

LORD and LADY HOBART, and MISS ADDERLEY were prefent, in their Box.

THE NIZAM

The following account of the PEACE *happily eftablifhed between His Highnefs the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, is copied from the Bombay Courier of the 11th. of April.*

" Private Letters which reached Town yefterday afternoon, from the Banks of the Effoorn river, under date of the 2d of this Month, announce the iffue of the negociation between the Piefhwa, and His Highnefs the Nizam, between whom a treaty of peace has been folemnly executed: as we are ignorant, fo muft we be filent, upon the further import of this treaty; none of the terms upon which it has been eftablifhed, having yet tranfpired.

" On the 27th ultimo Affeed ul Omrah, Nizam Ally's Prime Minfter, arrived in the Mahratta Camp, to fettle fome of the moft important articles of the pending negociation. Nana Furnavefe the Mahratta Minifter, advanced beyond the Camp to receive him, but gave him to underftand, he could not be admitted to the prefence of the Piefhwa, unlefs he condefcended to undergo the ceremonial of *Public Submiffion*; in the laft exigency of fortune, there is little room for punctillio: the [illegible] Omra was afterwards directed to pitch his tents in the rear of the Camp; from this time he was placed under the charge of a Mahratta guard, and under the more honorable defcription of an hoftage, felt the reftraint of a prifoner.

" Before the ratification of the Treaty, the Nizam's Army was reduced to the extremity of want and mortification; Grain was with difficulty to be procured in his camp, at one feer for the rupee, the water was fcarce and bad, and the offenfive fmell arifing from the number of dead bodies of men, bullocks, and camels, had occafioned an infection that was fatal to many, Capt. Kirkpatrick had loft ten men, and others were yet dangeroufly ill.— On the 1ft Inftant, the Mahratta advanced pofts were withdrawn, on the day following the Nizam commenced his march by the Ghauts towards Hydrabad, and the Piefhwa to the Banks of the Cena,

" Such has been the conclufion of this memorable war, a war in which it would be difficult to fay; whether the good fortune which diftingifhed the one fide, or the imbecility that governed the other, be moft remarkable."

In addition to the above Intelligince it is faid that the Nizam, has agreed to pay, feveral *Lacks* of Pagodas, in order to the reimburfement of the expenfes incurred by the Mahratta Armament, and alfo to cede to them *Arungabad*, *Beder*, and other places of importance.

Letters, [illegible] have been received from [illegible] which mention the fafe arrival at that Ifland, of the Honorable Company's fhips, the PHŒNIX, DUTTON, and LORD CAMDEN.

Thefe Letters we have the pleafure to add, alfo ftate, that Sir CHARLES and LADY OAKELEY, Mrs. WHITE, and the whole of the Paffengers, had arrived in good Health.

On the 27th Ultimo. an American Veffel, named the Eliza, arrived at Calcutta from Salem, which fhe left on the 24th of December, the Intelligence, if fo it may be called, received by this conveyance is—that the *French* after having taken *Amfterdam*. had induced the *Dutch*, not only to give up their former Alliances with *England* and *Pruffia*, but after having formed a junction with the French Republic, to declare War, againft Great Britain.

By Private Letters, received from Mr. MANESTY, we learn, that the prevailing opinion in London, was, that a GENERAL PEACE, *honourable* and *advantageous*, fo far as it refpected *England*, could not fail to take place, before the conclufion of the Year.

Notwithftanding the probability of fuch an event's taking place, we learn, that orders had been iffued for the raifing of *thirteen additional* REGIMENTS of Fencibles, in England, and, *fix* in Scotland — together with *feven* Regiments of *Roman Catholics*, in Ireland.

MAJOR DUNWOODY'S DETACHMENT.

We have great pleafure in announcing to our Readers that the *Fort* of *Veragottum*, was taken poffeffion of by Major DUNWOODY'S Detachment, on the 16th Ultimo—on the preceeding day the breach appeared practicable for the intended *ftorm*, but on the approach of the Troops on the following morning, it was found to have been evacuated, and the only perfon remaining in the Fort, a wounded Gunner belonging to the Enemy —Mr. Oram, Surgeon to the detachment, gave him every poffible affiftance, but which from the nature of his wounds was rendered ineffectual.

The Enemy after the evacuation of the Fort retreated to an inacceffable Hold, fituated in the adjoining Hills, and where they remained when the laft accounts came away.

SHIPWRECK.

In consequence of the late high winds, we understand, that all the Buoys in Balasore roads have been carried away, and we are sorry to add, that the ships *St. Helena, Capt Fallofield*, and the *Borlum, Capt. Innes*, have been lost.

From the Buoys having drifted, the pilot of the St. Helena, was deceived in his course, and ran the ship on the long Sand, at about 5 o'clock, P. M. on the 20th Ultimo, nearly opposite the Barabullah. She beat on the Sand for upwards of an hour, and afterwards got off, but had made so much water, that the officers and all the crew, except about twelve, quitted the ship at midnight.

By further accounts, we are happy to learn that Captain Fallofield with his Officers, and the whole of his Crew, four Lascars excepted, were saved in the Long Boat, and on Rafts. and have since arrived at Calcutta.

The ship Borlum, Captain Innes, from Madras, was also lost upon the Long Sand owing to the Buoys having drifted,—We are concerned to add, that the Pilot, Chief Officer, and ten Seamen, are the only persons saved from the wreck. —

The following is the most correct list of names we have been able to obtain, of those, supposed to be lost;—Captain Innes, Lieut. Morgan of this Establishment—Doctor Kelly, Capatain Belles, and Mr. Maurice, both natives of Portugal—Mr. Conner, and two women, natives of Bengal—and about thirty of the ship's company,

Two Chinamen and a Kismutgar having got on shore from the Borlum—one of the former was carried off by a Tiger, the other two are safe at Culpee.

SHIPPING

It is very generally reported, and we believe with too much foundation, that the Bassein, Captain Torrie, which sailed from Bombay to Prince of Wales's Island, has been captured by the *Malwan Pirates*, and carried into *Gheriah*.

The *Letchmi*, and *Fort Louis*, sailed from Bengal, for Madras, and Manilla, on the 2d instant.

The *Betsey*, Capt. Megson of Bombay has arrived at Batavia.

Capt. Hodges of the Ship Eliza, Died at that place in January last.

The Canals at Batavia tho' filled up, had not been attended, with the salutary effects, that had been expected, the place still continuing very unhealthy—Trade in General was very dull,—Sugar at Six dollars per pecul and the price rising.

The Gloucester, Captain [illegible]bson, sailed from Bomba[illegible] Instant.

The Ships *Zora*[illegible] *Castle*, *Epamonides*, *Jane*, and *Lady Shore* arrived at Bombay on the 19th of April

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Notwithstanding a certain portion of intemperance was displayed by the Mob of London, on the acquittal of Hardy; we have great pleasure in assuring our READERS, that tranquillity, with a fervent attachment to the Constitution, and an unshaken Loyalty to our Amiable Sovereign, generally prevaded, not only the Metropolis, but every part of Great Britain, at the time when the last Despatches left England, and which are of so late a date as the 7th of November.

On *Saturday*, the 2d instant, the SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY, were resumed pursuant to Adjournment, when the Court proceeded to pass Sentence on the several prisoners, adapted to the crimes of which they had been respectively convicted.

Judgment of Death was passed on TIMOTHY GREADY, convicted of *Murder*.

Covore Pannumbolum Moodelly, who had been tried and convicted of Forgery, was also put to the Bar to receive the Judgment of the Court; but his Counsel stated to the Court, that he had received Instructions at so late an hour on the previous Day to appear on the Prisoners behalf, that he was induced to request the Indulgence of Four Days, to assign his Reasons in Arrest of Judgment; which the Court was pleased to grant.

After some few Arrangements, relative to the New Assessments, had been made, the Court adjourned to Thursday the 14th Instant.

A report has prevailed upon the Malabar Coast, but for the truth of which we will not pretend to vouch; that TIPPOO SULTAUN has lately been so much *deranged* in his *intellects* as to be considered in a state of *Insanity*.

Timothy Gready, convicted at the Sessions of the Murder of a Lascar, at *Pondicherry*, was executed on Wednesday last, pursuant to his Sentence. He shewed at the place of Execution, a penitence and contrition, suitable to the occasion. He died in the Catholic faith, and his Body was afterwards delivered to that Church, to be buried according to the Solemnities of the Church of Rome.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George: 5th May, 1795.

Lieutenant Col. Joseph Bilcliffe, promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed to the Command of the Northern Division of the Army, vice—Fraser deceased, date of Commission 27th April 95.

Major Francis Gowdie to be Lieut. Colonel vice—Bilcliffe promoted, date of Commission 27th April 95.

Captain John Cox to be Major vice—Gowdie, promoted, date of Commission 27th April 95.

Lieut. Thomas Meulh to be Captain of a Company, vice—Cox promoted, date of Commission 27th April 95.

Ensign Richard Marriott to be Lieutenant, vice—Long promoted, date of Commission to be settled hereafter.

Ensign D. C. Kenny, to be Lieutenant, vice—Wilks on leave to Europe, date of Commission to be settled hereafter.

Ensign Charles Deacon to be Lieutenant, vice—Macleod on leave to Europe date of Commission to be settled hereafter.

Ensign James Baker to be Lieutenant; vice—Meulh promoted, date of Commission to be settled hereafter.

Captain James Forbes appointed to the Command of the 26th Battalion Native Infantry, vice—Cox, promoted.

On the Arrival of Major Roberts's Detachment at Bezoara, the following Staff Appointments to be discontinued.

Brigade Major, do. Qr. Master, Pay Master, Post Master, and Persian Interpreter.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain 6th May 95.

G. O. BY COLONEL BRATHWAITE.

Field Officers posted as follows in consequence of the late Appointments and Promotions.

Lieut. Colonel Peter Bonnevaux to the 4th European Battalion.

Major John Cox, to the 4th do do. to beloig to the Detachment of the Corps in the Vizagapatam District.

Lieut. Col. Francies Gowdie to the 2d Brigade but to be returned on command at Madura.

Major George Fotheringham to the 3d Brigade.
Major Thomas Dunwoody do. 5th do.

The following Appointments Ordered.

Captain Thomas Meulh. to the 3d E. Battalion
James Brunton 4th do. do.
Lieut. Richard Marriot 25th Native do.
D. C. Kenny, 35th do. do.
Charles Deacon, 2d Europecan do.
James Baker, 2d do. do.

Fort St. George: 7th May 95.

BY GOVERNMENT.

The Right Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the allowance of fifteen Pagodas per Month to Surgeons of Stations and Corps, and ten Pagodas per Month to Assistant Surgeons of Stations and corps on account of servants, as expressed in the 12th Paragraph of the Medical Regulations of the 8th November 1792. Shall be understood to have been in Force from the date of the Regulations Published in the Month of December 1793, and be continued in future, with the exception of Surgeons doing duty with European corps.

Our Military Readers will be pleased to observe, that there is a Committee appointed in London, to report upon the grievances complained of by the military officers in India, and that the following Officers constitute this Committee.

Colonel Sir HENRY COSBY, President.

MEMBERS.

Lieut. Col. Wood,	*Captain Lawman,*
Lieut. Col. Peche.	*Captain Burnett,*
Lieut. Col. Sydenham,	*Captain Macalister,*
Major Richard Scott,	*Lieutenant Foulis,*
Captain Robert Scott,	*Lieutenant Ashworth,*

AND

Lieutenant Salmond.

Extract of a Letter, London 4th November.

"It is reported that the French Admiral
" *Neilly*, sailed the end of October with
" *Six ships* of the *Line*, three Frigates, and
" Transports, having on board *six Battalions*,
" this has given rise to a diversity of con
" jectures—Some suppose his squadron de-
" stined against *the Cape of Good Hope*, others
" for the West Indies—Our Government
" suppose their destination to be St. Do-
" mingo, as they were informed that dis-
" patches had been sent to the French Squa-
" dron at Newport, and also on the coast of
" America, to rendezvous in the Latitude of
" St. Domingo. Certain it is however,
" that such a Squadron has sailed—but
" whether to the East or the West, is really
" unknown to the Minister.

The French have a Squadron of Frigates in the North Sea, that have captured upwards of One Hundred sail of British Merchantmen.

The Revenues arising from the twenty-six English Bishopricks, are estimated at 92,500l, per annum. Those of the twenty-two Irish, at 74.000l.—so that 266,000l sterling, goes annually to the maintainance of *forty-eight persons!*

The QUEEN has added two buildings to her house at Frogmore. They are in the mode of Gothic castles, but very small, and mere ornaments to the pleasure grounds.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Extract of a letter from Hambourgh of the 31; of October.

The day before yesterday, a Courier brought us intelligence that *Peace* has been definitively concluded between *Prussia* and the *French Republic*, at Neufchatel.—A letter which we have received this day from Basle, says that the French Citizen Bahre, Secretary of the Embassy for France to Switzerland, had announced officially to the Senate, the *conclusion* of the war with the King of Prussia, on the *12th of October*:—They write at the same time that a Minister of *Spain* is arrived at Paris, to make Proposals of *peace*; we have even Letters which assure us, that it is already *concluded*,—at least that if it has not taken place with Spain that there will be very soon a suspension of arms with this Power,—we are very much interested to see what will be the consequences of the pacific Dispositions of the French, with regard to *Prussia, Spain, and Sardinia*,—and even under certain conditions towards the *Dutch*, as well as to learn what is the truth relative to the future fate of Poland.

The agitation in the minds of the Dutch continues to prevail, and the garrisons of Holland have frequently been obliged to remain under arms during the night, the states of Friesland at the beginning of October, had come to a Resolution conceived in the following terms;

First, to *acknowledge* the *French Republic*.

Secondly, to model the constitution of the Provinces, as the French may desire.

Thirdly, to form an *alliance* with the *French Republic*.

Fourthly, to *renounce* the Alliance of *England* and *Prussia*.

Fifthly, to *sacrifice* the private interests of the *Stadtholder*, to the public good.

Sixthly, to recal the fugitives and indemnity them.

The issue of this Resolution which must be carried to the Hague, by a deputation from the States is not yet known.

A Paper in the shape of a remonstrance has been published in Amsterdam, signed by no less than 9000 of the inhabitants, against the admission of Foreign Troops and the proposition of a general inundation.

P. S. We learn this moment from Ratisbon that *Baron Diede* of Furstenlein; Minister of Denmark to the Diet of the Empire, is gone to Paris, in order to act in the name of his Court in the functions of *mediator* between the *Germanic Body*, and France, &c.

DEFEAT OF THE POLES.

The following is the RUSSIAN account of the Defeat of the Army Commanded by KOSCIUSKO—who though acting under the express orders, of his Royal Master, is termed "*the Chief of the Rebels*"—and of these Rebels, the civilised victor, boasts of having destroyed full sixteen thousand—we should hope for the sake of of humanity, and of justice, that the account is exaggerated.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Baron de FERSEN, *to Lieutenant General* SCHWERIN, *dated from the Chateau, of Mackowia, 10th October.*

"I have the honor to announce to your Excellency, that I have this day the 10th of October, attacked, and completely beaten that part of the Army under the Command of *Kosciusko*, near the village of Mackowia. I cannot yet ascertain the number of my killed & wounded, not being able hitherto to collect the several reports—that of the enemy in killed and wounded must be very considerable, they have lost 16 pieces of cannon and amongst a vast number of prisoners, is the Chief of the Rebels, *Kosciusko*, also the Generals *Sierakawski, Kaminiski, Sencewiz*, many Brigadiers, and staff Officers. As Lieutenant Heiligenstadt, was himself an eye witness, and was with me every where, he will have the honor of giving your Excellency a more circumstantial detail of this affair."

(Signed) Le Baron de Fersen.

Immediately after the action, the Russian General addressed the following Insolent Letter, to his Polish Majesty—whose answer displays the coolness of the Philosopher, and the dignity of the Monarch.

SIRE

After the total defeat of a body of Poles near Kameck, the capture of a great number of Soldiers, and Officers of all ranks, a great number of Generals, and the commander in chief, the author of the Revolution of 1794 (Kosciusko), the *happy fruits* of the 10th of October. I am persuaded that your Majesty and the Republic of Poland, will again soon recover your *Original Rights*, I therefore hasten to address myself to that legitimate authority, to demand the freedom of all the Russian Generals, Officers, Soldiers, and domestics, the different members of the deplomatic corps, and the women, detained prisoners of war, contrary to the laws of nations.— I request that these prisoners may join the corps I command: the promptitude with which they are sent will augment the disposition, I feel on my side, to render to your majesty every thing that depends on me—In the hopes that I shall yet this year; have the honour of *personally* presenting my respects to your Majesty; permit me in advance to express my esteem, and the sentiments with which I have the honor to be &c.

The KING answered; that the General being a prisoner; decided nothing—and that he could not think of *abandoning* a *Constitution* he had *sworn* to maintain, and to the principles of which he would ever remain *faithfull*.—with regard to sending back the Russian prisoners (adds his Majesty of Poland) that can only take place, when *Count Fersen*, will consent to an *Exchange*.

DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY

Extract of a Letter from Nimeguen. Oct. 20.

"I have only time to acquaint you with the result of a general attack made by the French yesterday on our posts, about eight miles distant from hence.—On the 18th we find, that the French crossed the Meuse at Alpen, and yesterday, early in the morning, attacked all our posts from Arlsfort to Warten.

The principal post was defended with great gallantry by the 37th regiment of foot, under the command of Major Hope, for four hours; but was at length forced back to Wart, within a mile and an half of this town. Here a very unfortunate mistake occurred; from the officers and men of the 37th. mistaking a regiment of French hussars, for the regiment of Rohan, in the pay of Great Britain. They suffered them to enter the town without molestation, when the French turned on our troops, and either killed or took prisoners every officer and man belonging to the regiment, except Major Hope and 50 men. These were all who escaped. The French likewise took the colours and field-pieces belonging to this regiment, which formed part of General Fox's brigade. General Fox was himself surrounded at one time by the enemy, but fortunately escaped.

"The regiment of Rohan, which was stationed at some other out-posts, has likewise suffered very considerably. The Prince commanded in person, and the regiment behaved very bravely; but we understand that it has lost near 400 men.

"The 55th regiment was stationed at Hassen, but lost only one man.

"Eight regiments this morning crossed the Waal, to defend the banks of the river. Two other regiments are stationed at Emmerick. We are all preparing to move to Arnheim, whither a great part of our baggage has been already sent. The Duke of York will hold his head quarters there tomorrow

"General Wolmoden, with a corps of Hanoverians, will be left to defend this place; but I think it very uncertain how long he will remain here, as the French are in great force."

FRENCH FORCES.

From a late return of the force and Station of the French Troops under the Command of Jourdan and Pichegru, it appears that the former is at the head of 70 thousand men, including those who were employed against Maestricht, and in the frontier between Cologne and Cleves, the latter in Command of 50 thousand men towards Boisleduc, Grave, Venlo and Nimeguen, 10,000 men that were before Breda under General Suillaud, 10,000 men before Gertruidenbourg under General Dandelot, 15000, men before Begen op Zoom under General Vandame, 45,000 men in Garrison in the conquered Towns of Dutch Flanders, Belgium &c. making altogether a total of 200,000 men, of these 85,000 are employed in *Seiges* and *Blockades*, 45,000 in *Garrison*, and 40,000 maintaining the Banks of the Rhine from Bonn to Cleves, so that there are only 30,000 men that *keep the field* under Pichegru, against the English army upon the Banks of the Waal.

DEATHS.

AT Masulipatam — COLONEL FRASER, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, and the 4th Regiment of European Infantry.

Lately, at his House in the Black Town, NEGAPAH CHITTY, a Native Merchant of great opulence, and integrity.

ARRIVALS.

5th May, Sn. Generous Friend, Capt. Sparrow; frm Masulipatam.
6th Sn. Zeerob, Captain Drabzar; from Columbo.
8th Ship Anna, Captain Gilmore; from Cal.
9th His Majesty's Ship Heroine, Captain Gardiner; from a Cruize.
11th Brig Guilford, Capt. Neyoff; from Cuddalore.

DEPARTURES.

5th May, Ship Diana, Capt, Fry; to Ganjam.
6th Ship Nicobar, Capt. Parramore; to Batavia.
— Ship Anna and Eliza, Capt. Haldane; to Tranquebar,
9th Ship Vigilant, Lennon; Southward.
10th Sn. Generous Friend, Captain Sparrow; to Coringa.

GENERAL PAOLI.

General Paoli may fairly claim diſtinction in the catalogue of modern Heroes. When the French over-ran the Iſland of Corſica in the year 1769, after being long harraſſed and purſued, General Paoli, whoſe faithful followers were then reduced to 537 men, was entirely ſurrounded by a body of 4000 of the Enemy. Addreſſing himſelf to his troops, he told them, that after the imputation of being conquered, there was nothing ſo eſtimable as a glorious death; and called upon them, with great energy, to force their way, ſword in hand, through the ranks of their enemies, and wait in a diſtant land, in the hope of an opportunity to avenge the wrongs of their Country, or elſe to terminate their honourable career by dying glorioufly as they had lived. The exploit was attended with ſucceſs correſponding to the dauntleſs intrepidity with which it had been planned: for, the ſame night they cut their way through the French troops; and Paoli, with ſeveral of his friends and companions, lay concealed for two days in the ruins of a convent by the ſea-ſide; from whence they got on board an Engliſh ſhip at Porto Vecchio, and were ſafely landed two days after at Leghorn; where, on the arrival of the Corſican chief, all the Engliſh ſhips in the harbour diſplayed their colours, and diſcharged their artillery; and, though it rained exceſſively, immenſe crowds of people of all ranks, ran down to the water-ſide, to behold his landing, and congratulated him with loud and repeated acclamations. Paoli was immediately invited to the houſe of Sir John Dick, the Engliſh Conſul, where the moſt conſiderable people of the place attended, to receive him. The reception the Corſican Chief met with in Leghorn, had more the appearance of a triumph than the marks of a flight. His brother, Clement Paoli, with about 360 other fugitives, among whom were ſeveral of the moſt noted Chiefs, were landed a few days after from another Engliſh ſhip.

DOCTOR ANDERSON

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh,

"On Tueſday laſt Dr. Anderſon, who is well known in this place as Editor of *The Bee*, and author of ſeveral other performances: exhibited here, before ſeveral Members of the Royal Society, and others, a model of a machine of his invention, for the purpoſe of transferring boats from one reach of a navigable Canal into another, without the aid of water locks; which gave entire ſatisfaction to all who ſaw it.

"We are informed that this machine is remarkable for nothing ſo much as the extreme ſimplicity of its conſtruction, and the eaſe with which its ſeveral operations are performed. It conſiſts merely of two moveable Caiſſons, or Coffers, of a ſhape and ſize fitted to contain one of the boats uſed on the Canal, ſuſpended at the oppoſite ends of a chain, which is paſſed over a pulley, the axis of which is ſupported by a piece of ſolid maſonry, capable of ſuſtaining any weight. The Chain is of ſuch a length as, that when one of the coffers is an a level with the higher reach of the canal, the other is preciſely on a level with the lower; and the coffers are ſo conſtructed as, when in that poſition, merely by opening two ſluices, each becomes a part of the canal itſelf, to which they are reſpectively joined; ſo that a boat can be floated out or into them at pleaſure. When the ſluices are let down, the communication between the Canal and the Coffer is entirely cut off; and by letting out a little of the water from the lower Coffer, merely by turning a ſtop cock, it becomes lighter than the upper Coffer ſuſpended at the other end of the chain; and it then of courſe mounts upwards till it attains the heights of the upper reach, while the other deſcends to the lower. This is the whole moving power, ſo that neither the ſtrength of men nor horſes, nor ſteam engines, nor any other mechanical power, is required to work it."

The following perſons are expected to give evidence on behalf of the Crown, on the trials of the ſeveral priſoners charged with High Treaſon:

Daniel Adams, Secretary to the Society for Conſtitutional Information.	Iſaac Saint, a publican from Norwich.
John Williams of Leiceſter fields, wine merchant.	William Broomhead, from Sheffield.
John Froſt, an attorney.	George Wideſon, from Sheffield.
William Sharp, an engraver.	Samuel Williams, a gunſmith.
	John Edwards, of Jewin-ſtreet, a ſilverſmith.

HOW TO SHOOT PIDGEONS.

The following ludicrous detail of the mighty exploits of a BENGAL TAYLOR, *is taken from the* ASIATIC MIRROR *of the 22d ultimo.*

A Gentleman, Taylor, Stay, and Habit maker, being called laſt Saturday to wait on a Cuſtomer, who lives near the Bytakonnah, to take meaſure for a pair of *Culottes*, perceived as he was entering the houſe, a number of pidgeons feeding at a little diſtance, on the road. Whether it was that this *quick* eyed knight of the Thimble, dreaded the want of a dinner, or whether he wiſhed to add to it a pidgeon pye, is not exactly known. Be that as it will; he had ſet his heart on the pidgeons, and determined to get a *Stitch* at them if poſſible. His friend, the Cuſtomer, having a gun at hand, the Taylor was immediately equipped, and ſallied forth, with bloody intent againſt the heedleſs doves. Mr. Snip, like a prudent General, proceeded with great caution, and deſcending into one of the ditches that runs parallel with the road, got within three or four yards of the game, unperceived; when he halted; and viewed the pidgeons as his own. The ditch was of ſo convenient a depth as to bring the Taylor's Shoulder exactly on a line with the road, leaving his head only viſible above. Thus poſted, the gallant Sportſman levelled the muzzle of his gun along the bank of the Ditch, and after directing it with all the accuracy of an eye that had threaded many and many a needle, he pulled the trigger, and off went the gun. Ah! fatal Shot:—no ſooner had the agitation, neceſſarily attendant on his firſt experiment to fire a gun, ſubſided, than his ears were aſſailed with dreadful ſcreams; and many Muſſulmauns and Hindoos, running from different quarters to the ſpot where the Taylor ſtood enditched, threw him into a lamentable quandary. It appeared that the Shot had been thrown ſome what obliquely from the direction intended by the Taylor, and paſſing thro' the legs of a couple of Tatoos, that ſtood in a hackerry, the greater part of it ſkimmed the ſurface of the thigh and abdomen of a Muſſulmaun Barber, who unluckily was engaged in ſome particular avocation on the brink of the oppoſite ditch, into which he was precipitated by the ſhock of the Taylor's Shot. The Tatoos wounded and alarmed ſet off full tilt; and their cargo, conſiſting of three Paphian Nymphs, one kettle drummer, and an old Serindah wallah, was ſoon overturned and lodged in the duſt. The temper of the ladies, and the inſtruments of the Muſicians, were thrown entirely out of tune by the fall. The Taylor, alas! was inſtantly recognized the author of all this calamity; and the good people of the neighbourhood determined to take examplary vengeance on the ſpot.

Myriade of Hindoos and Muſſulmauns aſſembled on all ſides, cloſely beſetting the trembling Victim, whoſe hair ſtood erect, ſtiff as *buckram*. The bleeding barber, ſtretched proſtrate on the ground; the wounded Tatoos, the broken hackerry; the drummer, and poor Serindah Wallah, with the fragments of their inſtruments, and above all *Les Dames enragées*, appeared as vengeance-ſeeking monuments, againſt the woe-fraught Taylor. It was in vain that he tried his eloquence on the feelings of the ſable mob. In vain did he urge that as a *Taylor*, he could be conſidered as only the *ninth-part* of a *man*, conſequently that his puniſhment ſhould be proportionably modified. The beduſted wenches inſiſted, that ſo far from that argument being conſidered in mitigation, his puniſhment ſhould be inflicted with *nine-fold* vengeance. Ah! luckleſs day; their accurſed eloquence prevailed, and poor *Twiſt* was forcibly dragged from the ditch.—Brought on the level of the road, the pockets of his upper garments were ranſacked, and their contents, being only a couple of thimbles, and a few Whitechaple needles, did not much tend to allay the ire of the mob. They proceeded to derobe other parts of his body—they had made him a *demi ſans Culotte*, and were proceeding,—Heaven knows to what extremities, when the owner of the fatal gun, and ſome other of his friends, arrived. Their interference, at this critical juncture, ſaved the Taylor's bacon; for they ſupplied him with a few golden needles, which he applied ſo dexterouſly to the wounds of the injured parties, that all further animoſity was ſewed up, and every body fitted with a complete ſuite of harmony. The Taylor, however, ſeized the firſt moment to depart—he beat a *quick* march, and happily gained his home without any other injury, than ſuch as the poor fellow's alarm might be ſuppoſed *naturally* to produce.

MADRAS LOTTERY,

FOR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS.

Under the Management and Direction of

Meſſrs. PORCHER, REDHEAD, and Co.
COLT, BARKER, and Co.
CHASE, SEWELL, and CHASE,
TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE,
DRING, GORDON, and LUSHINGTON,
STEPHENS and COCKELL,
McDOWALL, FRASER, and HAY,
D. CHRISTIANI,
THOMAS FRASER,
JOHN SMART,
SATUR and DE MONTE,
AVIET SETH.

SHARP AND HEEFKE, *Agents.*

For the Benefit of the *Military Male Aſylum*, and for erecting a *Bridge*, for the Accommodation of the Public, over the River, between the Houſe belonging to His Highneſs the Nabob Umdut-ul-Omrah, Behader, *&c.* and the Houſe lately occupied by Major Hart.

10,000 *Tickets to be divided into Three Claſses,*

ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING

S C H E M E.

THE FIRST CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	2,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	1,600
2	Prizes of	500 each is	1,000
15	Ditto	150	2,250
60	Ditto	50	3,000
100	Ditto	20	2,000
821	Ditto	10	8,210
	Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Tickets,		540
1,000	Prizes in the Firſt Claſs, amounting to Star Pagodas		20,000

THE SECOND CLASS,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES, AND NO BLANKS:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	3,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	2,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
5	Prizes of	500 each is	2,500
10	Ditto	200	2,000
20	Ditto	100	2,000
50	Ditto	50	2,500
225	Ditto	30	6,750
1687	Ditto	15	25,305
	Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Ticket,		945
2,000	Prizes in the Second Claſs, amounting to Star Pags.		48,000

THE THIRD CLASS,

CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS, AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5	Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10	Ditto	500	5,000
30	Ditto	200	6,000
70	Ditto	80	5,600
100	Ditto	40	4,000
1150	Ditto	20	23,000
	Alſo allotted to the Laſt Drawn Ticket,		3,400
1,368	Prizes in the Third Claſs, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000

4,368	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.	150,000
5,632	Blanks in the Third Claſs,	

10,000 Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.

THE PRICE OF THE TICKET.

FIRST CLASS,	7 PAGODAS.
SECOND CLASS,	12 PAGODAS.
THIRD CLASS,	17 PAGODAS.

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags.	70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the Firſt Claſs.	
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Claſs,	
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each,	35,000
Star Pagodas	150,00

Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

Explanation of the foregoing ſcheme.

THE PROPRIETOR of a Ticket, ſuppoſe No. 10, purchaſed originally for Seven Pagodas, will, if his Ticket is drawn in the Firſt Claſs, be entitled to one of the Prizes, peculiar to that Claſs; for there are NO BLANKS: But ſhould his Ticket remain in the Wheel, he will have to pay Five Pagodas in Addition to the original Price; and he will then be entitled to a Chance of any of the Prizes appropriated to the Second Claſs: But if No. 10, ſhould not be drawn in the Second Claſs, and, here alſo, as in the Firſt, there are NO BLANKS, the Proprietor of No. 10, will have to add Five Pagodas more, to the former Sums paid by him; which will entitle him to all the advantages peculiar to the Third Claſs. So that for the Sum of Seventeen Pagodas, which the Proprietor of No. 10, will pay for his Ticket, he will have a Cehance in the three Claſſes; and the advantags of the latter Claſs, by a reference to the Scheme, are extremely manifeſt and plain: and in proportion of the additional Sums, at the different Periods particulariſed, paid by the Holder of the Ticket No. 10, the intrinſic Value of the Ticket will be increaſed in the ſame Rate; and in the Event of its being drawn in the Firſt or Second Claſs, he will be aſſured of A PRIZE,—an Advantage peculiar to this Lottery.

But if the Proprietor of the Ticket, No. 10, at the Concluſion of the Drawing of the Firſt Claſs, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of [illegible] ond Claſs, doth not pay an additional S[illegible] Five Pa[illegible] entitled to the [illegible] of the Lottery; and ſo, likewiſe, if he doth not pay the further Sum of Five Pagodas, at the Concluſion of the Drawing of the Second Claſs, or before the Commencement of the Drawing of the Third Claſs, he will not be entitled to any of the Advantages of the Third Claſs.

There will be an interval of Six Weeks between the Drawing of each Claſs, to allow Time to the Holders of Tickets to pay the additional Sums, according to the Conditions explained in the foregoing Caſe, of the ſuppoſed Purchaſe of the Ticket, No. 10.

The following Gentlemen have been Choſen a Committee for the purpoſe of Signing the Tickets, and preparing the Wheels, viz.

Joſias Du Prè Porcher, Eſquire,
Charles Baker, Eſquire,
Henry Sewell, Eſquire,
John Tulloh, Eſquire, and
William Dring, Eſquire.

A Committee of the Managers will regularly attend the Drawing, which is to Commence the 1ſt of July next.

The FUNDS, will be lodged in the CARNATIC BANK, where the Prizes will be paid after a Deduction of 10 per Cent.—Tickets ſigned by one of the Committee and the Agents are ready for Delivery at the CARNATIC BANK, and the AGENTS OFFICE.

Tickets may be had at Calcutta of Meſſrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at 25 Sicca Rupees, and a further advance of 17½ Sicca Rupees to be paid to entitle the Holders, of Undrawn Tickets to a Chance in the Second Claſs, and the ſame in the Third Claſs.

Tickets may be had at Bombay of James Tate Eſq. at 25 Bombay Rupees each, the above Advances, to be paid by the Holders of Undrawn Tickets, in the Second and Third Claſſes.

Tickets may alſo be had at Pondicherry of Meſſrs. de Bury, Joannes Sinan, and Company.

The Payment of the Tickets ſold at Bengal and drawn Prizes in the Firſt and Second Claſſes, will be paid, if required, five Days after the accounts of the Drawing of theſe Claſſes, at the Rate of 400 Current Rupees for 100 Star Pagodas; and at Bombay at 325 Bombay Rupees.—The Prizes of the Third Claſs will be paid at Madras, 30 Days after the Drawing.

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents.*

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